FACTS ON FILE
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WORLD AFFAIRS

SAAR

Vote Bars 'Europeanization'

"Europeanization" of the Saar was rejected in a plebiscite Oct. 23, when Saar residents voted 2 to 1 against the Saar statute, which would have transferred responsibility for the Saar's defense & foreign relations from France to the Western European Union. The statute, approved by France & Fed. (West) Germany, was one of the Paris pacts of 1954 which provided for a sovereign West Germany within NATO & WEU. The statute would have made the Saar the first "Europeanized" state, but France would have maintained economic & heavy industry controls.* [See p. 338; Vol. XIV, 354E1]

96.5% of the eligible Saar voters cast ballots in the plebiscite, which was supervised by Britain, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands & Luxembourg (WEU members). (Prof. Fernand Delhousse of Belgium headed the supervisory commission.) 423,434 (67.7%) voted against the statute and 207,975 (32.3%) for it. Saar Premier Johannes Hoffmann, who had urged Europeanization, resigned Oct. 24 and prepared to turn the Saar's internal administration over to a caretaker government pending election of a new Saar Parliament. [See p. 271C3]

Results Called German Victory

Leaders of 3 pro-German parties in the Saar interpreted rejection of the statute as a vote for reunion with Germany. They were: Herbert Ney of the German Socialist Party. These ex-Nazi Heinrich Schneider of the German Liberal Party & Kurt Conrad of the German Socialist Party. These parties, which had been outlawed in the Saar before the plebiscite campaign began in July, were reported to be strong enough to win control of the next Saar Govt. They called on the WEU Oct. 24 to supervise new parliamentary elections in the Saar.

The Saar Christian Democrats opposed Europeanization despite repeated recommendations for its approval by Christian Democratic leaders in Germany, including Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. As opposition to the statute mounted during the campaign, Adenauer was reported to have suggested a postponement of the plebiscite during his talk with French Premier Edgar Faure Oct. 5 [See p. 338F2]. Adenauer was said to have argued that the Saarlander's opposition to Hoffmann, whom many Saarlanders considered a French puppet, would lead to rejection of the statute.

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Facts on the Saar

904,040 German-speaking persons lived in the 990-sq.-mi. Saar basin, which produced about 16 million tons of coal annually. Its steel industry, drawing upon iron mines in Lorraine, accounted for almost 1/3 of total Saar-&-French steel production. Long linked with Lorraine, the Saar became a political unit in 1919, when the Versailles Treaty made it an autonomous territory administered by France under League of Nations supervision until, in a 1935 plebiscite, union with Nazi Germany was approved by more than 90% of Saar voters. Occupied by the French after World War II, the Saar had internal autonomy, with its own Parliament & Premier, within the French customs & monetary zones. Rejection of the "Europeanization" statute meant continuation of the status quo, under which France directed the Saar's defense & foreign relations and controlled its heavy industries. [See Vol. XII, p. 386E]

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Adenauer's Govt. was said to believe that Hoffmann's resignation would strengthen the statute's chances. Faure reportedly told Adenauer that the French Natl. Assembly would not accept a postponement.

The Bonn Govt. said Oct. 24 that rejection of the Saar statute placed France & Germany in "a difficult situation." Opponents of the statute, including the Social Democrats & the Free Democrats, said the results were "a victory for Germany & Europe." The French Forgn. Ministry Oct. 24 said the results did not "conform to the interests of Europe" and appealed for "calm & respect for legality" in the Saar. West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano said Oct. 25: "We shall make proposals on the Saar only in full accord with the French Govt."

*A U.S. syndicate, headed by Henry Leir, pres. of the Continental Ore Corp., N.Y., was reported Oct. 20 to have arranged to buy 1/3 of the 50% interest in the Roechling steel works assigned to France. [See pp. 158F1, 291B3]

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Week in Headlines

International

Saar voters rejected "Europeanization" statute.

Western Forgn. Mins. planned Geneva conference strategy; Israel asked them for arms to balance Communist aid to Arab nations.

Pasha of Marrakesh broke with French, backed Moroccan nationalists & ex-Sultan ben Youssef.

Britain more than doubled Colombo Plan aid pledge.

South Viet Nam referendum ousted Bao Dai, backed Ngo Dinh Diem.

Dr. Hugo Theorell of Sweden won Nobel Prize in Medicine.

United States

President approved domestic "Point 4" plan to aid U.S. economically depressed areas, approved program to improve courts.

Stevenson, other Democrats urged 90% farm price supports; GOP Admin. started $85 million pork-buying program.

BIG 4 CONFERENCE

Dulles Assures USSR

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles left Washington Oct. 21 for Rome en route to the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers' Conf., which was to open in Geneva Oct. 27. Dulles briefed 14 Congressional leaders Oct. 20 and said Oct. 21 that the West was "ready to meet every legitimate Russian concern for security"; "fortunately, security for Russians is not inconsistent with justice for Germans." Dulles expressed doubt that "in the long run security is ever gained by perpetuating a grave injustice like the division of Germany." [See p. 326A3]

(Dulles conferred with Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi & Premier Antonio Segni in Rome Oct. 22-23. The Italian officials were understood to have asked for stronger U.S. support for Italian membership in the UN & for a greater voice in Western policy-making, particularly in the Mediterranean. A communiqué Oct. 23 reported a "complete harmony of views.") [See pp. 281C-D3, 225E3]

Dulles Gets 'Ike's' Backing

The White House Oct. 23 made public a letter in which Pres. Eisenhower told Vice Pres. Nixon that Dulles "must be the one who both at the conference table & before the world speaks for me with authority for our country." The letter, written Oct. 19, was read by Nixon to the Cabinet Oct. 21. The White House described it as a "public expression of faith" in Dulles. Mr. Eisenhower said Dulles, "as my personal representative," had "my complete confidence." [See p. 344A1]

In a statement Oct. 26, Mr. Eisenhower again referred to the foreign ministers' meeting as the "acid test" of the "new spirit" the world hoped

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

was created at the summit meeting. The ministers "will seek solutions which are possible if that new spirit is real," he said. Western proposals "will be designed to promote a peace of justice, with increased security & well being for all. They will reflect a genuine spirit of conciliation & accommodation. If the Soviet Union responds in a similar spirit, much progress can be made." [See p. 246D3]

Western Strategy Planned

Dulles met in Paris Oct. 24 with British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan & French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay. The 3 agreed on a memorandum on reducing East-West tension to be presented to Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov. West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano joined the Big 3 ministers in a discussion of proposals for unifying Germany within a European security system. [See p. 318B2]

Western strategy was outlined by Dulles Oct. 25 before a meeting in Paris of the 15 NATO Forgn. Ministers, who approved the memorandum. It was understood that the Big 3 would consider an all-European security treaty if the USSR would approve unification of Germany after free elections, but the Big 3 were said to favor a smaller treaty, involving the Big 4 & a united Germany, as proposed by British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden at the Big 4 summit conference in July. [See p. 238G2]

(An incomplete record of the summit meeting was released by the U.S. State Dept. Oct. 20 with the explanation that a full record could be published "only with the approval of all the participating governments." Following generally unfavorable responses from the other 3 governments, the U.S. published only texts of American statements & statements of other participants that were made public during the summit meeting.) [See p. 269D2]

'Ike' Reaffirms Stand on Germany

Pres. Eisenhower reaffirmed "our firm support for the unity of Berlin and of all Germany" in a message to West Berlin Oct. 24, 5th anniversary of the dedication of the "Freedom Bell" in the West Berlin City Hall to commemorate resistance to the Soviet blockade of 1948-49. [See Vol. X, p. 340H]

(The West German Bundestag [lower house] met in West Berlin Oct. 19-20 to demonstrate Bonn's continued interest in Berlin as Germany's traditional capital.) [See p. 206A3]

Molotov Unclear Re Future

Molotov left Moscow Oct. 25 for Geneva after confusion among foreign correspondents about remarks he had made about his future at a Moscow reception Oct. 22 for Burmese Premier U Nu, who had arrived in Moscow Oct. 21.*

Asked whether he intended to resign as foreign minister, Molotov was quoted as saying: "This will be made clear at Geneva" & "I'll answer that at Geneva." This was interpreted to mean Molotov would announce whether he would quit, but Soviet journalists explained later that Molotov meant his presence at Geneva would show he was still foreign minister.

Speculation about Molotov's future was touched off by his admission of an ideological error Oct. 8 [see p. 335F1] and his absence from the group of top Soviet leaders (including Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev) who conferred with military, political & trade aides at Sevastopol starting Oct. 14.

Dulles to Visit Tito

The U.S. State Dept. announced Oct. 25 that State Secy. Dulles would fly to Yugoslavia for a visit with Marshal Tito Nov. 6 during the 2d weekend recess of the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers' meeting. Dulles never had visited Yugoslavia or met Tito. The State Dept. said the visit would "afford an opportunity for a general exchange of views on problems of current interest." [See p. 215E3]

Deputy State Undersecy. Robert D. Murphy conferred with Tito & other Yugoslav officials in Belgrade Sept. 27-Oct. 1. A final communiqué said: The "frank & fruitful discussion of a wide range of problems" had resulted in a settlement of "differences of opinion" & a "clearer understanding of objectives"; "this has been achieved in a very cordial atmosphere and should establish a solid basis for further cooperation between the 2 countries."

U.S., Yugoslavia End Dispute

Murphy explained at a Belgrade news conference Oct. 1 that the controversy over inspection of U.S. arms aid to Yugoslavia had been settled after it developed that the dispute resulted from misinterpretation of the word "inspection." He said "observation of arms" was the proper term. [See p. 255A-C2]

Commenting on Yugoslavia's request to produce American jet fighters, Murphy said: "We would be delighted to see Yugoslavia manufacture jet planes"; Yugoslavia was to make proposals on financing. [See pp. 296B1-A2, 337C-D1]

(The French Forgn. Ministry announced Sept. 13 that Marshal Tito's scheduled trip to Paris had been postponed from October to 1956 because of the Big 4 conference & French Premier Edgar Faure's proposed Moscow trip, later postponed.) [See p. 325E1]

MIDDLE EAST

Sharett Appeals to Big 4

Israeli Premier & Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett left Israel Oct. 23 for talks in Paris & Geneva with the Big 4 foreign ministers. An Israeli announcement Oct. 22 said he would warn of "danger which looms over Israel as a result of the Czechoslovak-Egyptian arms deal." [See p. 342A2]

Sharett conferred first with British Forgn. Min. Macmillan & then with U.S. State Secy. Dulles in Paris Oct. 26, just before they left for the Big 4 meeting in Geneva. Sharret was understood to have asked for arms to balance Soviet-bloc aid to Arab nations & for a guarantee of Israeli frontiers. [See p. 342C1]

In a speech in Jerusalem before leaders of the United Jewish Appeal Oct. 20, Sharett repeated Israeli requests for a U.S. security treaty. He said the idea had been affirmed in principle during discussions with the U.S.

All Israeli political parties except the Communists backed a resolution in the Knesset (Parliament) Oct. 24 calling on "the powers" to supply "defense arms to Israel." The 5 Communist deputies asked for an end to negotiations with the West. Sharett appealed Oct. 21 for Israeli public contributions to defense funds to match Egypt's public funds campaign. [See p. 342D2]

The U.S. State Dept. said Oct. 26 that it had received "further information" of Communist offers of arms to Israel. This was denied in Washington by Israeli officials, who had denied a similar State Dept. statement Oct. 12. The Soviet news agency Tass Oct. 23 called the reports "pure fabrications." [See p. 335F3]

First Czech Arms Reach Egypt

The first shipment of Czech arms to Egypt arrived at Alexandria aboard a Soviet ship Oct. 20. It consisted of 133 crates of unspecified arms. Other deliveries were reported in subsequent days.

(Egypt & Syria signed a mutual-defense pact in Damascus Oct. 20. Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser & Saudi-Arabian Forgn. Min. Crown Prince Emir Faisal agreed on a similar pact in Cairo Oct. 25.) [See p. 335E3]

Red Leaders to Visit Afghanistan

The Soviet news agency announced Oct. 24 that Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev had accepted an invitation to visit Afghanistan in December while returning from a visit to India. [See p. 206B-E3]

(In a note to the USSR Oct. 16, Iran denied that its membership in the Bagdad pact violated its treaty with the USSR.) [See p. 335G2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

El Glaoui Joins Nationalists

Thami el Glaoui, the Pasha of Marrakesh, unexpectedly called Oct. 25 for the return of ex-Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, whom he had helped the French depose in 1953 [see Vol. XIII, p. 275E3]. El Glaoui also

*Nu praised the USSR at the reception because, he said, Russian purchases of Burma's surplus rice had averted an economic crisis. Nu said Burma was "lamentably in need of factories, machines & technicians. We are now in a position to purchase from the USSR machinery & equipment and utilize the services of Soviet technicians commensurate with purchases made from us by the USSR." [See p. 223E3]

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broke his 43-yr.-old record of pro-French policies by joining the Nationalist Moroccan forces he previously had opposed.

El Glaoui announced his new policy after conferring at Rabat with Si Hadj Fatmi ben Slimane, who Oct. 22 had accepted an invitation by the new Council of the Throne to form Morocco's first representative government. [See p. 341F1]

Throne Council Opposed

In urging "prompt restoration of ben Youssef & his return to the throne," el Glaoui said his talks with Throne Council members "must not be interpreted as my recognition of that council, to which I do not cease to deny any validity." Only ben Youssef's return "can bring unity & calm to the spirits & to the hearts of the Moroccans," el Glaoui said. "My aspiration is identical to that of the entire nation—the independence of my country within the framework of interdependence with France." He said French interests in Morocco should be respected and the "friendship between France & Morocco be safeguarded at all costs." Moroccan religious leaders supported el Glaoui's stand on his return to Marrakesh Oct. 26.

The Istiqlal national party rejected Oct. 25 an invitation to join ben Slimane's Govt. An Oct. 21 announcement said the party would not take part in any government under a Premier named by the Throne Council. The Istiqlal called the council "illegal" because it derived its authority from Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa, who stepped down from the throne Oct. 1. [See p. 326C1]

French Take Seats in UN Group

3 French representatives took their places in the UN Trusteeship Council Oct. 24 at a special session called to organize a mission to study conditions in trust territories in the Pacific. (French Amb.-to-U.S. Maurice Couve de Murville arrived in Paris Oct. 23 amid speculation that he would be recalled for saying in a U.S. radio statement that France would return to the UN "as soon as possible.") [See p. 325F3]

South Africa Quits UN Unit

South African delegate W. C. du Plessis walked out of the UN Gen. Assembly's Special Political Com. Oct. 24 to protest discussion of South African racial policies, which began the next day. Du Plessis reserved the right to return to vote on any resolution on South Africa. [See Vol. XI, p. 403G]

Colombo Nations Meet

The consultative committee of the Colombo Plan (Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South & Southeast Asia)* met in Singapore Oct. 17-21.

Lord Reading, British Min. of State for Forgn. Affairs, announced Oct. 18 that Britain planned to spend $19.6 million for a 6-yr. program of technical assistance starting in Apr. 1956. This was more than double an earlier pledge of $7,840,000. John B. Hollister, head of the U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin., said Oct. 20 that the U.S. would contribute all laboratory facilities, including possibly 2 nuclear reactors, to help establish a nuclear-research training center in Asia.

In view of findings that food-consumption levels in South & Southeast Asia were lower than before World War II, the consultative committee agreed that the Colombo Plan should be extended for 4 years beyond its scheduled June 1957 termination. [See p. 1G2]

*Consisting of representatives of Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Britain, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Viet Nam, Thailand & the U.S.

Record UN Aid Pledged

61 nations pledged a provisional total of $28 million to the UN Technical Assistance Program for underdeveloped countries at a special UN pledging session in New York Oct. 26. This followed an announcement that the U.S. would make $15½ million available in 1956 if this figure represented 50% of all contributions. (The UN observed its 10th anniversary Oct. 24 with an international concert in the Gen. Assembly hall.) [See p. 327B1]

U.S. Aid Dropped in 1955

The U.S. Commerce Dept. announced Oct. 23 that net U.S. foreign aid in fiscal 1955 totaled $4½ billion—$760 million less than the previous year. The decline was due to a 28% drop in military aid.

Viet Nam Ousts Bao Dai

South Viet Namese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem won 98.2% of the ballots Oct. 23 in a national referendum which offered a choice between him & Bao Dai as Chief of State. The Saigon Govt. announced Oct. 22 that more than 5 million persons aged 18 or more were eligible to vote in the referendum, which was called by the Govt. Oct. 6. It was the first national election in South Viet Nam. The U.S. & France recognized Diem as Chief of State Oct. 24.

The vote empowered Diem to declare a republic. He did so Oct. 26 and proclaimed himself President under a provisional constitutional act. Diem said South Viet Nam would have a new constitution & an elected Natl. Assembly "before the end of the year." [See p. 264A1]

Bao Dai, still in France, "cancelled" Diem's powers as premier Oct. 18, but a Viet Namese Govt. communiqué next day pointed out that Bao Dai already had done that in April, when Diem refused to confer with him in Cannes. [See p. 146C1]

Economic Program Planned

Diem Sept. 18 announced a long-range program aimed at "perfecting the independence" of South Viet Nam "in the economic field." Diem said that it would eliminate colonial monopolies and that Viet Namese farmers & businessmen no longer would play a secondary role to the French.

(The North Viet Namese radio at Hanoi announced Oct. 14 that France had signed with the Communist Govt. a one-yr. trade agreement calling for commercial exchanges equal to $2.8 million on each side. A joint communiqué broadcast by the Red radio said the agreement aimed at "developing the economic relations" between North Viet Nam & France.) [See p. 232C1]

Cease-fire Signed in Laos

The Laos Govt. & Communist-supported Pathet Laos rebels agreed on a cease-fire at a meeting in Rangoon, Burma Oct. 11. Both sides agreed to set up a joint military committee to meet in the Laotian capital of Vientiane. [See p. 232B-C2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Backs Domestic 'Point 4'

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 24 gave "strong approval" to a sort of domestic "Point 4" plan to give technical & financial aid to 80 U.S. communities suffering chronic economic depression. The program was presented to him at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver in a conference with Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chrmn. of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, & Gabriel Hauge, Mr. Eisenhower's personal adviser.

The plan, to be submitted to Congress in January, called for a new federal agency to supervise activities requiring cooperation of federal, state & local governments with private industry. Areas needing help, Burns said, would be one-industry communities, such as New England textile towns and Pennsylvania & West Virginia coal-mining towns, where economic depression often existed even when the rest of the country was booming. [See p. 134C3]

Approves Courts Program

Pres. Eisenhower, during a 25-minute conference with Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Oct. 21, approved a Justice Dept. program designed to reduce the backlog of cases in federal courts and otherwise to improve the judicial & prison systems.

Brownell's program called for: (1) creation of about 20 more U.S. district court judgeships; (2) dispatch of legal "task forces" from Washington to help reduce the logjam of cases in congested district courts; (3) a law prohibiting eavesdropping on juries [see p. 345D1]; (4) extension of the youth corrections act west of the Mississippi by establishment of a $7½ million correctional institution in some western state; (5) a law to provide "public defenders" to give legal aid to needy accused persons; (6) construction in the Midwest of a $9½ million "maximum security" prison on the order of Alcatraz; (7) a nationwide conference in Apr. 1956 to discuss how to improve parole practices & methods of rehabilitation.

Continues Recovery

Pres. Eisenhower continued to improve during the 4th week after his heart attack. Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, told reporters after examining the President Oct. 22 that he "has done & is doing well" but that "we will have to wait 2 or 3 months" to see "how complete his recovery will be." Commenting on discussion of surgery for coronary thrombosis, White said he would not advise it in Mr. Eisenhower's case.

The President stood "unassisted" for the first time since his illness when he stepped out of bed Oct. 23 to a hospital scale that had been rolled to his bedside. During his 4 weeks of hospitalization, his weight had dropped from 176¼ lbs. to 172¼, a development his physicians considered "good."

Wide World

Mr. Eisenhower, seated in his wheelchair on the hospital's 8th floor terrace, posed Oct. 25 for the first close-up news photos since his attack. The accompanying photograph, taken Oct. 25, shows Pres. Eisenhower clad in gifts the press corps had given him for his birthday—red pajamas with 5 stars on each collar tab and the embroidered words "Much better, thanks" on the left breast; a short glossy black tie with silver sequins. Newsmen said he looked "about the same" as before his illness, his face firm, his voice resonant but his hands a little thinner and his skin a little less tan.

Mr. Eisenhower started walks—about 8 steps each time—from his bed to the chair in his room and back Oct. 26. [See p. 344F1]

Other Presidential News

Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. reported to Pres. Eisenhower on UN developments Oct. 24 and discussed with him problems concerning the atoms-for-peace resolution, the disarmament talks & other issues. Reporters later questioned Lodge about reports of a "boom" to make him GOP Presidential candidate if Mr. Eisenhower decided not to seek reelection, but Lodge denied any "ambitions of this sort." [See p. 329A1] . . . Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey announced Oct. 25 that he was recommending that the President appoint Russell Chase Harrington, 65, of Providence, R.I. as Internal Revenue Commissioner. Harrington, a partner in the Ernst & Ernst accounting firm, was treasurer & ex-vice pres. of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. (Press reports said Mr. Eisenhower had approved the appointment.) [See p. 344B2]

POLITICS

Democrats for 90% Farm Props

Adlai E. Stevenson Oct. 21 urged a return to farm price supports at 90% of parity. In a message to the Midwest Democratic Farm Conf., which met in Des Moines, Ia. Oct. 21-22, Stevenson said 90% supports were "necessary at the present time when farmers' income is falling and we are moving further away from the goal of equality." But he warned that price supports were not in themselves "a complete farm program."

Stevenson suggested that for "perishables, direct production payments" might be advisable. He recommended "incentives for the transfer of unneeded grain acreage into conservation uses . . . a shift to greater livestock & less cereal production and building up our soil resources."

N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman, speaking at the Des Moines meeting Oct. 22, urged 90% supports, temporary subsidies for some perishables, especially hogs, extension of the soil conservation program "to take acreage temporarily out of production" and "something like the food-stamp plan" to enable people on relief "to buy more & better food."

(GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall Oct. 23 accused Stevenson of a "flip-flop" on farm prices. He said Stevenson & Harriman advocated "2 discredited farm programs" — 90% supports & "the Brannan plan.") [See p. 336E3]

The Midwestern Democrats Oct. 22 adopted a resolution demanding 90% supports, liberalized farm credit, an emergency pork-buying program & a rental plan to take acreage out of production. [See p. 337C1]

(Chrmn. Allen J. Ellender [D., La.] of the Senate Agriculture Com., touring farm areas with his committee to get farmers' views on the farm issue, predicted in St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 23 that restoration of rigid 90% supports would not stand "a ghost of a chance to pass the Senate.")

Govt. Starts Pork Buying

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson announced Oct. 24 that the Govt., in an effort to halt falling hog prices, would buy $85 million worth of pork & lard for "current consumption" in the school lunch program and for institutions & needy persons. He estimated that the purchases, on a low-bid basis, would take 170 million lb. of dressed pork & 30 million lb. of lard off the market.

A Govt. buying program with hogs getting first priority had been recommended by representatives of 8 states at a Midwest Republican Governors' farm price conference called by Iowa Gov. Leo A. Hoegh and held in Des Moines Oct. 14. They also recommended: (a) state committees to encourage greater consumption of farm products; (b) a "soil bank" conservation program to encourage farmers to keep some land idle.

(Benson Oct. 26 canceled a scheduled November trip to Europe in order to be on hand to direct farm policy. Reports of a Cabinet split on the farm program were denied by Benson Oct. 13 & 24.) [See p. 336F3]

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House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin (Mass.) told reporters Oct. 19 that Pres. Eisenhower "would not fail" to seek reelection if he thought national & world security required it. [See p. 328E1] . . . **Gov. Goodwin J. Knight** (R., Calif.) assured Republicans in Newark, N. J. Oct. 18 that it was "quite conceivable" the President would run. Knight announced in New York Oct. 21 that if Mr. Eisenhower decided not to run, he (Knight) would file as a "favorite son" in California's June 5 preferential primaries. Knight, who had been quoted as saying neither Vice Pres. Nixon nor Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) could win a Presidential election, denied in an NBC-TV interview Oct. 23 that he was "feuding" with Nixon. He said he was "not running for President himself" and thought Pres. Eisenhower should designate the 1956 GOP candidate. [See p. 328G3] . . . **Gov. Frank Lausche** of Ohio was proposed by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) Oct. 25 as a "middle-of-the-road" Democrat who would make a "strong dark-horse" Presidential candidate. . . . **Sen. Herbert H. Lehman** (D., N.Y.) announced Oct. 20 that he would support Adlai E. Stevenson for the 1956 Democratic Presidential nomination. . . . **Roger Tubby**, 44, ex-Pres. Truman's former press secy., resigned as information chief of the N.Y. State Commerce Dept. Oct. 26 in order to become press chief for the forthcoming Stevenson campaign. [See Vol. XII, p. 412L-M] . . . **Chrmn. Barry Goldwater** (Ariz.) of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Com. was revealed Oct. 24 to be circulating a report accusing unnamed union leaders of using "violence & coercion" & "political slush funds" to control the 1956 elections. . . . **American Liberal Assn.'s** creation was announced Oct. 24 by *Trenton Times* editor James Kerney Jr., the new group's president. He said that it included liberals of "both major political parties," that among its 50 founders were Dean Alfange, Ulric Bell, Henry Seidel Canby, Leo Cherne, Edw. Corsi, Geo. V. Denny Jr., Louis M. Hacker, Oscar Hammerstein 2d, Alvin S. Johnson, Newbold Morris, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Allan Nevins, Wm. L. White.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

MacArthur Denies Yalta Role

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a statement Oct. 20, said the Defense Dept.'s documentary report on Russia's entry into the war against Japan "fully confirms that I was never consulted concerning the Yalta conference, that I exercised no influence whatsoever thereon and knew nothing about its secret agreements."

The statement, issued in New York by MacArthur's aide, Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, said that had MacArthur's "views been requested," he "would have opposed . . . as fantastic" the "vital territorial concessions [made] at the expense of Chinese

sovereignty to induce Russia to come in at the end" of the Pacific war.

MacArthur noted "not the slightest hint of documentation over my signature in the entire Defense Dept. report which even remotely suggests my support of these territorial concessions . . . or that after my initial recommendation in 1941 I advocated prior to Yalta that Russia enter the Pacific war."

After the Yalta decisions were made, "they became binding upon me," MacArthur said, and subsequent discussions "necessarily became limited to consideration of their ultimate application to the conduct of the war." He called it "wholly unwarranted" to interpret statements in such post-Yalta discussions "as reflecting my pre-Yalta views & convictions." [See pp. 344D2-245B1]

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) said Oct. 20 that the Defense Dept. report confirmed his earlier statement that MacArthur & other U. S. military leaders "had, at the time of Yalta, felt it was necessary to get Russia into the Pacific war." Lehman added that the report showed "Pres. Roosevelt had acted at Yalta on the basis of the views of his military advisers." [See p. 90G2-B3]

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) Oct. 20 said the papers "seem to exonerate Pres. Roosevelt's decision at Yalta to bring Russia into the war against Japan" because they showed "that he merely acted on the best military advice."

(Roy L. Morgan, U. S. investigator who had interrogated ex-Japanese Forgn. Min. Shigenori Togo in the war crimes trials, said in Tokyo Oct. 21 that Japan had asked the USSR to mediate peace terms with the U.S. before the Yalta Conf. Citing Togo's statements & official Japanese documents, Morgan said that Japan's Supreme War Council had decided Sept. 12, 1944 to ask Russia to be mediator but had received no reply.) [See Vol. XII, p. 134A]

Dozer's Ouster Assailed

Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) Oct. 20 demanded Congressional investigation of the Oct. 5 ouster of Prof. Donald M. Dozer, 50, as a State Dept. historian after 11 years' service. Dozer, a registered Republican, told reporters Oct. 22 that he had been fired at the instigation of Democratic "holdovers" in the State Dept. for protesting "suppression" of Yalta documents that might have embarrassed Democrats.

Dozer, who admitted he had not read the Yalta record published by the State Dept. [see pp. 113-120], revealed that Bryton Barron, State Dept. historian who had handled the Yalta papers, had written him a letter calling the published text "a distorted, incomplete and badly expurgated compilation that tends to shield the previous Admin., mislead the American people. . . ." The State Dept. had planned to dismiss Barron also but had let him go on leave without pay instead so that he could retire in Jan. 1956 at the completion of 30 years' service.

Dozer said his troubles started in 1952 when he objected to orders of G. Bernard Noble, Historical Div. chief, that he write a magazine article "refuting" Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's charges of communism in the State Dept. Dozer, who had compiled the documents of the Cairo & Teheran conferences, said he had made them ready a year ago but that nothing had been done despite a June 30 publication schedule.

The State Dept., confirming Dozer's dismissal, said Oct. 21 that he had been fired for failure to meet work requirements, for making false & misleading statements to superiors and for conduct "disruptive of good working relations" in the Historical Div. [See pp. 133E2-A3, 90C3]

Senators Bar Special Planes

Asst. Defense Secy. Robert Tripp Ross announced Oct. 20 that the Air Force was sending 2 66-passenger planes to Europe at a round-trip cost of $20,000 solely to bring home 3 Democratic Senators & their wives. One plane left Oct. 20 for Madrid to pick up Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.), John C. Stennis (Miss.) & their wives. The other was to leave Oct. 31 for Paris to transport Sen. Dennis Chavez (N.M.) & his wife.

The 3 Senators, all members of the Senate Appropriations Com.'s Military Affairs Subcom., indignantly denied requesting special planes or even being willing to use them. They said that before leaving the U. S. to inspect U. S. airbases in Europe, they had arranged for specific return dates on scheduled military flights.

McClellan, Stennis & Mrs. Stennis arrived in Washington aboard a regularly-scheduled ("blue plate special") Military Air Transport Svc. plane with 42 other passengers Oct. 24, but Mrs. McClellan arranged to return later by commercial airliner. McClellan voiced a suspicion that Admin. officials might have started the story to embarrass Democrats.

9 hours after McClellan's & Stennis' arrival & demands for a retraction, Ross issued an apology for causing them "embarrassment." He conceded that they "did not request nor were they made aware that the Air Force planned to fly special mission aircraft to Madrid for their return." Ross disclosed simultaneously that the 2d special flight had been canceled at Chavez' demand.

(Chavez, McClellan, Stennis, Sen. Harley M. Kilgore [D., W. Va.], their wives & several aides were the only passengers aboard a 66-passenger Navy Constellation for a flight from Naples to Madrid Oct. 21.)

The Defense Dept.'s explanation Oct. 22 of the "misunderstanding": Federal law required the AF to provide transportation for Congress members traveling abroad on Congressionally-authorized inspections of AF installations. Because of commitments in the U.S., the 3 Senators "had informed the Air Force in advance that they would have to be back by certain dates," McClellan & Stennis Oct. 23, Chavez Nov. 3, and the AF had promised to arrange this. AF hq. in Washington had wired Oct. 5 to the Senators' AF escort officer, Col. Ralph J. Watson, to say planes would be available from "other missions" Oct. 25 & Nov. 6 and to find whether these dates were acceptable. Watson wired back Oct. 16: "Proposed plan not acceptable. Proceed with original schedule." Therefore, there was "no alternative" but to send special planes. (McClellan said Oct. 24 that he would have chosen an alternative—commercial airline flights at less than $450 a passenger.)

(The Air Force disclosed Oct. 21 that it had collected $123,906 for a round-the-world trip made by 180 persons in a Moral Re-Armament group on AF planes. Under authority of ex-AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott, the group was charged the per-plane rate of $325 an hour given Govt. officials instead of the $775-an-hr. rate normally charged private citizens.)

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Supreme Court. Decisions Oct. 24:

- Ordered a hearing for 14 undeportable aliens under strict surveillance in New York. The unanimous decision overruled a special 3-judge federal court's action in dismissing the case. [See p. 329D3]
- Rejected a Govt. appeal from a Court of Appeals ruling which had reversed the contempt-of-court convictions of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. & 3 of its officials. [See p. 225D1]
- Denied that the Kansas Supreme Court could ban the film *The Moon Is Blue* as "obscene."
- Refused to review the conviction of 12 Puerto Rican nationalists charged with seditious conspiracy. 4 of them were under sentence for the 1954 shooting of 5 Congressmen in the House of Representatives [see p. 153-F2]. (The U.S. Court of Appeals had ruled Oct. 13 that the 4 involved in the attack had received a fair trial. It rejected their appeal.) [See p. 153F2]

(Eugene Gressman, attorney for Aubrey Williams, Georgia Negro convicted of the 1953 murder of a white man, petitioned the Supreme Court Oct. 21 to reverse the conviction. Gressman said the Georgia Supreme Court had refused to grant Williams a new trial even after the U.S. Supreme Court had suggested one on grounds the earlier trial jury had been chosen in an unconstitutional manner.)

Automation. Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, a witness before a Joint Economic Report subcommittee investigating problems created by automation, said Oct. 24 that despite advances in automation, factory productivity during 1947-53 did not increase any faster than during 1919-25. Mitchell said there was no reason to believe automation would cause "overwhelming problems of readjustment." Sylvania Electric Products chief Don G. Mitchell told the subcommittee Oct. 18 that rather than automation causing unemployment, he was "concerned about the strong probability" of a future labor shortage unless the "rate of mechanization is increased." CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, testifying Oct. 17, said automation was sparking a 2d industrial revolution and unless it were introduced in a responsible manner, a "catastrophic" economic crackup might result. "Mass unemployment" would be inevitable, Reuther predicted, unless consumer purchasing power was raised by cutting taxes, raising wages and lowering prices. He said automation could make possible a 4-day, 32-hr. week within 10 years. Marshall G. Munce of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers agreed Oct.

25 that consumer purchasing power would have to be raised but said it would have to be done by lowering prices rather than raising wages. "If union leadership continues to demand wage increases, which discount in advance the savings made by automation, reduction in price will be impossible" Munce declared. [See p. 70B2]

FOREIGN

British Royal Romance

RAF Group Capt. Peter Townsend, 40, divorced commoner whose reputed romance with Princess Margaret, 25, apparently had been cut short in 1953 when he was sent to Brussels as British air attaché, flew to London Oct. 12 and spent 2 hours Oct. 13 with the princess & Queen Mother Elizabeth at their London residence, Clarence House. It was his first known meeting with the princess since 1953. [See. p. 284E-F3]

Townsend & the princess met again Oct. 14 in Binfield, Berkshire (near Windsor), at the home of Mr. & Mrs. John Lycet Wills (Mrs. Wills was a cousin of the princess & Queen Elizabeth II), where they spent the weekend. They saw each other virtually every day for the next week. Meantime Clarence House announced Oct. 14: ". . . . The press secy. to the queen is authorized to say that no announcement concerning Princess Margaret's personal future is at present contemplated."

The London *Times*, in its first comment, said Oct. 26 that the princess should "pass into private life" and "lay down a burden that is too heavy for her" if she wanted to marry Townsend and was "unable to make the sacrifice involved in her continued dedication to her inherited part." If she married Townsend, the paper said, she would enter "a union which vast numbers of her sister's people . . . cannot in conscience regard as a marriage."

British Raise Taxes

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler Oct. 26 submitted Britain's first supplementary budget since 1947 [see Vol. VII, p. 362M]. He said that, while British economy had improved in the past month, an inflationary threat remained.

Laborites called the budget a sign of failure of the Conservative Govt.'s economic program. They forced a vote on introduction of a budget resolution increasing purchase (sales) taxes 20%. It was the first time in 24 years that a vote was demanded on introduction of a budget resolution. The Govt. was upheld, 314 to 227.

The budget increased the tax on business profits 5%, bringing it to 27½%. Housing subsidies were cut, and charges for postal rates & telephone & telegraph services were increased. Labor Party leader Clement Attlee said the budget would hit the small man. [See p. 330D2]

British Revise Military Setup

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden Oct. 25 announced reorganization of Britain's military leadership. RAF Marshal Sir William F. Dickson, Air Staff Chief, was to become the first chairman of the British Joint Chiefs of Staff early in 1956. He was to preside over meetings of the Army, Navy & Air Force chiefs and coordinate military policies. [See pp. 319C3, 334A3]

(Adm. Earl Mountbatten, British First Sea Lord, announced in London Oct. 12 that Britain was starting to design atomic-powered engines for warships.) [See p. 194F2]

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Australia. Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies announced Oct. 26 that a general election for the House of Representatives & for half the Senate would be held Dec. 10, 18 months earlier than legally necessary. He said his Liberal Party Govt. needed a clear mandate to carry out its economic policy and that it was desirable to synchronize elections for the 2 houses. (Australian prosperity, spurred by more than 1,000,000 immigrants since World War II, was creating a demand for imports of raw materials that could not be paid by Australian exports.) . . . Opposition Labor Party leader Herbert V. Evatt announced Oct. 19 that he had written to Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov to verify whether documents turned over by Vladimir M. Petrov, ex-Soviet Embassy official in Australia, were genuine. Evatt said Molotov had replied that the documents were "falsifications." Evatt suggested formation of an international commission "by agreement with Russia to settle the dispute once & for all." Menzies criticized Evatt Oct. 25 for communicating with Molotov. He accused Evatt of tactics directed against his own country. [See p. 302A3]

India. A 3-man Govt. commission Oct. 9 recommended that India's internal boundaries be redrawn to establish 16 states instead of the present 29. The plan, subject to Parliamentary approval, would give all but 2 of India's 14 language groups states of their own and remove the last traces of princely rule. The offices of several maharajahs would be ended and the state of Hyderabad abolished. [See Vol. XIII, p. 399C1; XII, 306A]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), back in Washington Oct. 26 after visiting the USSR, said he had learned that Soviet doctors tell patients to climb stairs and exercise as soon as possible after heart attacks —treatment radically opposed to the U.S. method of long rest for heart sufferers. . . . Sections of defective blood vessels have been replaced successfully with transplants from a blood-vessel bank or plastic substitutes, according to a report given at the American Heart Assn. meeting in New Orleans Oct. 22 by Drs. Edw. B. C. Keefer, Abel A. Lazzarini Jr. & Frank Glenn of N.Y. Hospital-Cornell Medical School.

*Fiction †Non-fiction
§First figure—favorable reviews (of leading N.Y. daily critics); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

BOOKS PUBLISHED

The Call to Honour, 1940-42. Vol. 1 of The War Memoirs of Gen. De Gaulle. How newly-promoted brig. gen. made himself head of Free French Forces. Oct. 24. (Viking, 319 pp. $5)†

Castle Garac. By Nicholas Monsarrat. Young American novelist steals roll in Nice cafe and is launched on career of adventure & intrigue. Oct. 24. Lit. Guild Nov. choice. (Knopf, 258 pp., $3.50)*

Green Pond. By Evan Brandon. Epic novel of North Carolina community from Reconstruction times to present. Oct. 10. (Vanguard, 506 pp., $4.75)*

Intimate Story. By Rose Franken. Attractive widow finds love when she stops "mothering" her married daughter. Oct. 20. (Doubleday, 281 pp., $3.95)*

Lord of the Flies. By Wm. Golding. Allegorical novel shows how group of British boy-refugees from atom-destroyed civilization, when given task of preserving their heritage, end by destroying each other. Oct. 13. (Coward-McCann, 243 pp., $3.50)*

Teacher: Anne Sullivan Macy. A Tribute by the Foster Child of her Mind. By Helen Keller. Biog. of Miss Keller's partly-blind teacher. Oct. 13. (Doubleday, 247 pp., $3.50)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. Molière's comedy-ballet about man who tries to learn to become nobleman. Presented in French by Comédie Française as first of 4 classical comedies in limited run. Staged by Jean Meyer. With Meyer, Louis Seigner, Beatrice Bretty, Jacques Charon, Marie Sabouret. Oct. 25 at Broadway Theater.

The Desk Set. Wm. Marchant's comedy about broadcasting network researcher who outwits electronic brain. Staged by Jos. Fields. Presented by Robt. Fryer & Lawrence Carr. With Shirley Booth, Frank Milan, Byron Saunders, Joyce Van Patten. Oct. 24 at Broadhurst. (1-5-1)§

No Time for Sergeants. Ira Levin's adaptation of Mac Hyman's novel about draftee who confounds U.S. Air Force by his cheerful innocence. Staged by Morton Da Costa. Presented by Maurice Evans & Emmett Rogers. With Andy Griffith, Roddy McDowall, Myron McCormick, Earle Hyman, Jas. Milhollin, Royal Beal. Oct. 20 at Alvin. (7-0-0-)§

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Conference on Spiritual Foundations, held in Washington Oct. 24-26 under auspices of the Foundation for Religious Action in the Social & Civic Order, adopted a message (a) asserting that "civilization rests ultimately upon an act of belief" and (b) rejecting the "cardinal error of Marxism-Leninism" that a social order could be founded "simply & chiefly on physical science & technology." . . . **Elizabeth van Moorst,** 57, received a one-yr. jail sentence *in absentia* and her sister, Gertrude, 53, an 8-month term from Amsterdam (Holland) Dist. Court Oct. 24 for refusing to yield to her legal guardians Anneke Beekman, 14, a Jewish orphan whom the sisters had saved from the Nazis and raised as a Roman Catholic. Also sentenced: Dutch-born Mother Superior Verspeck, who received a 6-month term *in absentia* for hiding Anneke & another Jewish orphan in her convent in Vermeer, Belgium; former Dominican father C. J. F. Beseling, who got 2 months for smuggling Anneke from Holland to Vermeer. A custody battle fought through the Dutch courts after the war had ended when the Dutch Supreme Court awarded Anneke's custody to the Foundation for the Care of Jewish War Orphans. Anneke & Elizabeth van Moorst were believed to be hiding in Belgium. . . . **Cline R. Paden,** American founder of the Church of Christ in Italy, left Rome for the U.S. Oct. 24 after Italian authorities refused to extend his residence permit. [See p. 15E-F2]

Desegregation at the U. of Florida was postponed by a 5-2 Florida Supreme Court decision Oct. 19 while officials determined whether Negroes could be admitted without causing "public mischief." . . . **Some Negro teachers** will lose jobs as a result of public school integration, an AP survey revealed Oct. 22, but Negroes generally believed the loss would be outweighed by "ultimate gains that will come from elimination of 2d-class citizenship." [See p. 339A-B3] . . . **Tennessee's** plan to admit Negroes gradually to its white colleges was approved by Fed. Dist. Judge M. S. Boyd in Memphis Oct. 17 as he rejected pleas of 5 Negroes for immediate admission to Memphis State College. The Tennessee plan provided for immediate admission of Negroes as graduate students, admission of Negroes as seniors next year and an annual drop in the class at which Negroes could enter until, after 4 years, they would be admitted as freshmen. [See p. 307B3] . . . **Albert Einstein College of Medicine** at Yeshiva U. (N.Y.) was dedicated Oct. 23. The first U.S. medical school established under Jewish auspices, it was to be operated without regard to race, creed or national origin in selection of students & faculty. [See Vol. XIII, p. 351F3]

OBITUARIES

George A. Ball, 92, last survivor of 5 brothers who founded Ball Bros. Co., Muncie, Ind., makers of Mason jars for food preservation, in 1882, gained control of Van Sweringen railroad interests in 1935; Oct. 22 in Muncie, Ind. after influenza attack.

Gen. Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, 79, Gov. of Malta 1936-40; Oct. 21 in Petersfield, Eng.

Glen Walker Cole, 60, pres. Corning Glass Works 1941-46, vice chrmn. since 1946; Oct. 18 in Corning, N. Y., after heart attack.

William A. Curley, 81, editor *N.Y. Journal-American* since 1927 (then *N.Y. Journal*); Oct. 23 in New York of heart ailment.

Paul Dillon, 78, St. Louis attorney who managed Ex-Pres. Truman's successful campaign for U. S. Senate in Missouri in 1934; Oct. 20 in St. Louis, Mo. [See Vol. XIV, p. 96D3]

Bernard Grasset, 74, French publisher paid by Marcel Proust to publish first part of *Remembrance of Things Past* in 1913; Oct. 20 in Paris.

Eddie Jacobson, 64, ex-partner of ex-Pres. Truman in Kansas City haberdashery shop that went bankrupt in 1922, later owner of successful shop, former unofficial liaison man between Pres. Truman & Israeli ex-Pres. Chaim Weizmann; Oct. 25 in Kansas City of heart ailment [See Vol. VIII, p. 417D]

Thomas N. McCarter Sr., 88, who organized Public Svc. Corp. of New Jersey in 1903 and was its pres. 1903-39, chrmn. 1939-45; Oct. 23 in Rumson, N. J.

Sir Richard Paget, 86, British attorney, industrial arbitration pioneer & scientist who contributed to development of hearing & anti-submarine devices and worked on languages for the deaf & dumb; Oct. 23 in London.

Franklin Remington, 89, grandson of inventor of Remington rifle, a fndr. of Foundation Co., N. Y., which built ships & foundations for Woolworth Bldg.; Oct. 20 in Centre Island, N. Y.

Sydney Rosenthal, 68, criminal lawyer who defended members of "Murder, Inc." in 1930s; Oct. 22 in New York of heart attack.

Midget Wolgast (Joseph Robert Loscalzo), 45, world flyweight boxing champ 1930-35; Oct. 19 in Phila.

Prof. I. Maurice Wormser, 68, authority on corporation law, Fordham U. law faculty member for 42 yrs.; Oct. 22 in New York.

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 23—Pittsbgh. 19, N.Y. 17; Phila. 24, Chi. Cards 24; Washn. 14, Balti. 13; Cleve. 41, Green Bay 10; Chi. Bears 34, San Fran. 23; Los Ang. 24, Detroit 13.

College (Oct. 22)

Army 45, Columbia 0
Auburn 52, Furman 0
Beloit 28, Albion 20
Bos. C. 13, Marqt. 13*
Bowling Grn. 39, Toledo 0
Carn. Tech 18, Temple 15
Cinci. 21, Tulsa 21
Citadel 14, Prsbytrn. 13
Clemson 28, S.C. 24†
Colby 14, Bowdoin 12
Colgate 7, Yale 0
COP 14, San Jose St. 7
Colo. A&M 26, Utah St. 9
Dartm. 14, Harvd. 9
Dela. 26, Conn. 14
Denver 33, Brig. Yg. 0*
Detroit 7, Okla. A&M 0*
Drake 40, Bradley 7
G. Wash. 16, Wm. & M. 0
Ga. Tech 34, Fla. St. 0
Gettys. 53, Muhlnbg. 14
Hard.-Sim. 19, W. Tex. 18
Holy C. 20, Bos. U. 12
Houston 7, Tex. Tech 0
Ind. 20, Nwstn. 14
Kan. St. 9, Ia. St. 7
Ky. 10, Fla. 7
Lafyt. 34, Bcknl. 13
Lehigh 21, Rtgrs. 14
Maine 15, Bates 13
Md. 34, Syr. 13
Mass. 33, Neastn. 13
Miami (O.) 34, Ohio U. 7
Mich. 14, Minn. 13
Mich. St. 21, Ill. 7
Miss. 17, Ark. 7
Miss. St. 26, Ala. 7
Mont. 19, N.M. 14
Navy 33, Penn. 0
Neb. 18, Mo. 12
N.C. A&T 32, Win.-Sal. 6
N.C. St. 34, Vlnva. 13
N Dame 22, Purdue 7
Ohio St. 26, Wis. 16
Ohio Wes. 20, Oberlin 14
Okla. 56, Colo. 21
Ore. 46, Ariz. 27
Ore. St. 14, Wash. St. 6
Pitt 26, Duke 7
Princeton 26, Cornl. 20
R.I. 19, Brown 7
SMU 33, Kan. 14
Swstn. 33, Wash. & Lee 12
Stanford 7, Wash. 7
Tenn. 53, Dayton 7
Tex. 32, Rice 14
Tex. A&M 19, Baylor 7
TCU 21, Miami (Fla.) 19*
Tulane 14, Ga. 0
UCLA 33, Ia. 13*
USC 33, Calif. 6
VPI 17, Va. (Roanoke) 13
Wake For. 25, N.C. 0
Wesleyan 25, Amherst 6
W.Va. 21, Penn. St. 7
Wyo. 23, Utah 13

*Oct. 21 †Oct. 20

Fencing: Iladar Gerevich of Hungary became world champion in Rome Oct. 21 when he won the saber finals [see p. 347F3, Vol. VIII, 246G]. Sweden won first place in the fencing event of the modern pentathlon world championships in Macolin, Switz. Oct. 23. Werner Vetterli of Switzerland took individual honors. . . . **Horse Racing:** Wheatley Stables' High Voltage, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $58,850 Vineland Handicap Oct. 22 at Gorden State (Camden, N. J.), for $37,375 [see p. 212A1]. Mrs. Ogden Phipps' Neji, Frank (Dooley) Adams up, won the 57,300 Temple Gwathmey (steeplechase) Handicap Oct. 21 at Belmont (N. Y.), for $39,225. . . . **Shooting:** Lt. Edgar O'Hair of San Antonio, Tex., won the marksmanship title of the pentathlon world championships Oct. 24 in Macolin, Switz. . . . **Speedboat Racing:** With Danny Foster driving, Guy Lombardo's *Tempo VII* won the 8th Annual Madison (Ind.) Regatta Oct. 23 [See p. 316G1], and Lee Schoenith in Jos. Schoenith's *Gale V* won the natl. unlimited hydroplane championship. [See p. 268D1] . . . **Track & Field:** A 10-yr. world record for distance covered in 2 hours' running was broken by 4 Britons in Walton, Eng. Oct. 22. Joe Lancaster, 29, won the event by running 22 mi. 418 yd. During the race, Lancaster set a 1-hr. 47-min. 53-sec. English record for 20 miles. Sandor Iharos, running in the Hungarian national track & field championships in Budapest Oct. 23, set a 13-min. 40.6-sec. world record for 5,000 meters and, in the same race, set a world mark of 13:14.2 for 3 miles. [See p. 308B2]

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Joe L. Brown, 37, son of comedian Joe E. Brown, was appointed Pittsburgh Pirates mgr. Oct. 25 to succeed Branch Rickey Sr., 74, who was to remain as adviser & board chrmn. [See Vol. XIV, p. 280B2] . . . **Eugene J. Martin,** 52, gen. mgr. of Intl. League's Syracuse Chiefs, was appointed farm director of the Philadelphia Phillies Oct. 21. . . . **Boxing's Hall of Fame** announced Oct. 24, at dedication ceremonies in New York, the election of Gene Tunney, Mickey Walker, Benny Leonard, Harry Greb, Tony Canzoneri, Barney Ross, Tommy Loughran, Jimmy McLarnin, Jimmy Wilde & Marcel Cerdan. . . . **St. Louis U.** was placed on probation for one year by the Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. Oct. 25 for giving financial aid to a prospective athlete in excess of that allowed by the NCAA & the Mo. Valley Conf. Baylor U. & Wichita U. were reprimanded for providing transportation for visiting prospects. [See p. 260C2] . . . **Mrs. Maureen Connolly Brinker,** 21, was awarded $95,000 by a San Diego jury Oct. 25 for a 1954 leg injury which, she claimed, had ruined her tennis career. [See Vol. XIV, p. 248B2] . . . **British Guiana & Kenya** Oct. 24 became the 64th & 65th nations to accept invitations to the 1956 Olympic Games. . . . **Cleveland Indians** Oct. 25 traded Larry Doby, 31, to the Chicago White Sox for Chico Carrasquel, 27, & Jim Busby, 28. . . . **USSR** was officially confirmed as 1955 world weightlifting champion Oct. 21. Intl. Weightlifting Fed. Pres. Bruno Nyberg said in Helsinki that Tommy Konno's winning of the "Mr. Universe" contest did not add to the U. S.' 25-pt. score. [See p. 348B1] . . . **Natl. Amateur Athletic Union** announced Oct. 21 it had rejected a Soviet bid for an exchange of U. S. & USSR basketball teams. . . . **Hans Mueller** of West Germany was named world champion motorcyclist (250-cc. class) by the Intl. Motorcycling Fed. in Paris Oct. 21. . . . **Fred Haney,** Pittsburgh mgr. for the past 3 years, signed a one-year contract to become Milwaukee coach Oct. 25. [See p. 323F2] . . . **Daimler Benz Co.** Oct. 22 withdrew its 1955 world title-winning Mercedes racing cars from competition. [See p. 347D3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. At least 237 persons died in recent floods in the Sialkot district of West Pakistan's east-central section, according to a preliminary official estimate released in Karachi Oct. 20. [See p. 348F2] . . . At least one person died and damage exceeding $1 million was inflicted by a 2-wave earthquake in the San Francisco Bay area Oct. 23. . . . Death toll from the crash of Joel Thorne's plane into a North Hollywood apartment bldg. rose to 8 Oct. 23 with the deaths of 2 more women who had been attending a christening party in the wrecked building. 6 of the dead were members of the same family. [See p. 348B3]

Crime. Paul A. Pfeffer, 23, was convicted in New York Oct. 24 of 2d-degree murder in the Apr. 9 slaying of plumber's helper Mellon Byrd, 43. [See p. 292B3] . . . Federal warrants were issued against 42 persons in North & South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Indiana & Illinois Oct. 25 in a crackdown on the sale of "goofballs" — amphetamines largely used by truck drivers to keep them awake while driving. Federal authorities said many of the illegal sales were to juveniles. . . . The vault of a Bank of New Mexico branch at the heavily-guarded Sandia special weapons atomic base was broken open and $46,500 stolen during the Oct. 22-23 weekend, it was discovered when the bank was opened Oct. 24. . . . $27,500 in cash, money orders & travelers checks was stolen from the World Bank by burglars in Washington during the Oct. 22-23 weekend, it was discovered Oct. 24. . . . Robert J. Morman & John Gray, Lawyers Mortgage & Title Co. vice presidents who disappeared Sept. 17-18, were indicted in New York Oct. 25 on charges of stealing $149,732 in cash and forging stock certificates worth $32,000. . . . The Justice Dept. Oct. 20 dropped a 10-count indictment against Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald for alleged perjury during House & grand jury investigations of tax scandals. [See p. 316F3]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Dr. Hugo Theorell, 52, Swedish biochemist, was named by the Royal Caroline Medical-Surgical Institute in Stockholm Oct. 20 as winner of the 1955 Nobel Prize in medicine (worth $36,720) for work on oxidation enzymes. [See Vol. XIV, p. 359C1] . . . **Henry Morgenthau Jr.,** ex-Treas. Secy., revealed in Washington Oct. 25 that he had given the U. S. Gen. Services Admin. authority to decide who should have access to his diaries, which had figured in recent investigations of the Harry Dexter White case. [See p. 315E1] . . . **T. Coleman Andrews,** 56, outgoing Internal Revenue Comm., received Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey's permission (in an Oct. 12 letter) to become Amer. Fidelity & Casualty chrmn. & chief exec. officer although the company had a $5½ million Internal Revenue Svc. tax claim outstanding against it, the Treasury Dept. disclosed Oct. 20. Andrews had pledged in an Oct. 10 letter to Humphrey not to take part in the tax case. [See p. 344B2] . . . **Jean Cocteau,** 64, French author & movie director, became a member of the French Academy Oct. 20. . . . **Ex-N. Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey** arrived by plane in San Francisco Oct. 25 after a month's trip around the world. [See p. 336D3] . . . **Albert Schweitzer,** 80, Nobel Prize-winning missionary, musician & philosopher, became the 2d living non-Briton (U. S. Pres. Eisenhower was the first) to be an honorary member of the Order of Merit, highest civilian honor in Britain, when he received the insignia from Queen Elizabeth II in London Oct. 19. [See p. 243E3]

Married: Author James Michener, 54, to Nisei librarian Mari Yoriko Sabusawa, 35; Oct. 23 in Chicago (his 3d, her 1st). [See p. 300G3] . . . Marine Lt. Roger Carl Hagerty, 23, son of Presidential press secy. James C. Hagerty, to Swedish-born school teacher Eda Margareta Thoren, 26; Oct. 22 in Allentown, Pa. . . . Ex-child actress Jane Withers, 29, to singer Kenneth Errair; Oct. 23 in a yacht off Newport Beach, Calif. (2d for both). [See Vol. XIV, p. 240G3]

EXECUTIVES

Amerada Petroleum Corp.—Edw. H. McCollough was elected pres. Aug. 26 to succeed Alfred Jacobsen, who was elected chrmn. . . . **Amer. Assembly**—Dr. Henry M. Wriston, 65, became exec. director Oct. 15. [See p. 321F2]. . . . **Amer. Automobile Assn.**—Andrew J. Sordoni, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was reelected pres. Sept. 22. . . . **Amer. Dental Assn.**—Dr. Bernerd C. Kingsbury of San Francisco was installed as pres. Oct. 20 to succeed Dr. Danl. F. Lynch of Washington; Dr. Harry Lyons, dean of Virginia U.'s Dentistry School, was elected pres.-elect. . . . **Amer. Gas Assn.**— Dean H. Mitchell, Northern Indiana Public Svc. Co. pres., was elected pres. Oct. 17. . . . **Amer. Numismatic Assn.**—Leonal C. Panosh of San Diego, Calif., was elected pres. Aug. 27 to succeed Dr. J. Hewitt Judd of Omaha. . . . **Amer. Society of Civil Engineers**—Enoch R. Needles of N.Y. was elected pres., effective Oct. 26, to succeed Wm. R. Glidden of Richmond, Va. . . . **Amer. Society of Clinical Pathologists**—Dr. Emma Sadler Moss, 57, of New Orleans' Charity Hospital of Louisiana was installed as pres. Oct. 13. . . . **Amer. Standards Assn.**—J. L. Cranwell, Pa. R.R. vice pres., was elected pres., it was announced Sept. 19, to succeed the late Edw. T. Gushée. . . . **Amer. Transit Assn.**—Roswell F. Thoma, Niagara Frontier Transit System pres., was elected pres. Sept. 28 to succeed Donald C. Hyde. . . . **Ted Bates & Co.**—Rosser Reeves was elected chrmn. (announced Aug. 16). [See p. 235F-G3] . . . **Bath Iron Works**—Adm. Robt. B. Carney was elected to the board of directors (announced Oct. 3). [See p. 176E-F1] . . . **Brown U.**— Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney, 40, became pres. Aug. 16 to succeed Dr. Henry M. Wriston. . . . **Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.**—Sir Roy H. Dobson, chrmn. of A. V. Roe Canada, Ltd., became chrmn. following purchase of a majority of Canadian Car shares by Roe. . . . **City Stores Co.**—Ben R. Gordon was elected pres. Sept. 7 to succeed the late Herbert J. Schwartz. . . . **Cooper-Bessemer Corp.**—Lawrence F. Williams was elected pres. to succeed Gordon Lefebvre (announced Sept. 18). . . . **Copperweld Steel Corp.**—Jas. M. Darbaker, 58, was elected pres. Sept. 15 to succeed Frank R. S. Kaplan, who became chrmn. . . . **Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn., Inc.**—Stanley H. Benham was elected pres. Oct. 14 to succeed Ernest C. Strobeck. . . . **Diana Stores Corp.**—Saml. D. May was elected pres. Aug. 18 to succeed Harry Greenberg, who was elected chrmn. . . . **Ecko-Alcoa Containers, Inc.** (new firm owned jointly by Aluminum Co. of Amer. & Ecko Products Co.)—John M. Mitchell was elected pres. (announced Sept. 30). . . . **Everywoman's Magazine**—John B. Scarborough was elected pres. & publisher, it was reported Sept. 10, to succeed Robt. L. Haag. . . . **Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp.**—Adm. Robt. B. Carney was elected a director (reported Sept. 2). . . . **Forgn. Press. Assn.**—Krishnamachari Balaraman, correspondent of Madras (India) Hindu, was elected pres. (reported Oct. 23). . . . **Gas Appliance Mfrs. Assn.**—W. F. Rockwell Jr., Rockwell Manufacturing Co. pres., was elected pres. Oct. 13 to succeed Thos. T. Arden. . . . **Hearst organization**—Seymour Berkson, gen. mgr. of Intl. News Service, became publisher of N.Y. Journal-American Oct. 3 to succeed Wm. Randolph Hearst Jr., who continued as ed.-in-chief of all Hearst papers; Jos. Kingsbury Smith, INS European manager became INS chief; John K. Herbert, Journal-American exec. publisher, became publisher of Amer. Weekly & Puck, the Comic Weekly, to succeed Robt. D. Levitt. . . . **Ingersoll-Rand Co.**— R. H. Johnson was elected pres. Sept. 7. . . . **Intl. Air Transport Assn.**—Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, British European Airways chrmn. & former British Air Chief Marshall during World War II, was elected pres. Oct. 21 (effective Sept. 1956). . . . **Knights Templar of the U.S.**—Walter A. DeLamatre, 75, of Rhinebeck, N.Y., was elected Grand Master Aug. 24 to succeed Wm. C. Gordon. . . . **Kuthe Laboratories, Inc.** (IT&T subsidiary)—Wm. P. Maginnis was named pres. Oct. 18 to succeed Dr. Herman Kuthe, the firm's founder, who became chrmn. . . . **League of N.Y. Theaters**—Herman Levin was reelected pres. Oct. 6. . . . **Look Magazine**—Mrs. Fleur Cowles, assoc. ed., announced Oct. 18 that she was relinquishing her post (effective Nov. 12) in order to live in Europe and work as Look forgn. editorial consultant. [See p. 236F3] . . . **McWilliams Dredging Co.**— Alfred A. Strelsin, chrmn. of Cenco Corp. & Gen. Scientific Corp., was elected chrmn. Oct. 17. . . . **Merck & Co., Inc.**—John T. Connor, 41, was elected pres. Sept. 27 to succeed Jas. J. Kerrigan. . . . **Men's Fashion Authority**—Alfred Shapiro, head of Alfred Shapiro, Inc., was named pres. (announced Oct. 22). . . . **Monongahela Pwr. Co.**—Don B. Potter, pres. of Public Utilities Assn. of the Virginias, was elected pres. (effective Oct. 31), it was announced Oct. 15. . . . **Moose (Loyal Order of)**—Paul E. McCarville of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was elected Supreme Gov. Aug. 31 to succeed Ray V. Gibbens. . . . **Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N.Y.**—Robt. T. Stevens, pres. of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. & former Army Secy., was elected a board member (announced Oct. 18). . . . **Natl. Commercial Finance Conf., Inc.**—Herbert R. Silverman & Walter S. Seidman were elected chrmn. & pres., respectively, Oct. 23. . . . **Newhouse Publications**—Richard H. Amberg, Syracuse Post-Standard publisher since 1952, was appointed publisher of St. Louis Globe-Democrat Sept. 17 to succeed the late E. Lansing Ray; Stephen Rogers, Long Island Star-Journal (N.Y.) editor, was appointed Post-Standard publisher. . . . **N.Y. Clearing House Assn.**—S. Sloan Colt, Bankers Trust Co. pres., was elected pres. Oct. 4 to succeed N. Baxter Jackson, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank chrmn. . . . **N.Y. Shipping Assn.**—Alexander P. Chopin was elected chrmn. (announced Oct. 23). . . . **Pittsburgh Plate Glass Corp.** (new subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.)—John H. Henshaw was appointed pres., as was reported Oct. 22, and was to continue as gen. export mgr. of the parent firm. . . . **Printing Industry of Amer.**—J. R. Jackman, pres. of Rumford Press, Concord, N.H., was elected pres. Oct. 17 to succeed Wm. H. Wailing of N.Y. . . . **Safeway Stores, Inc.**—Lingan A. Warren's resignation as pres. was accepted Oct. 3. . . . **San Francisco Chronicle**—Chas. de Young Thieriot became editor & publisher, it was reported Oct. 11, to succeed the late Geo. T. Cameron. [See p. 331G1] . . . **Scovill Manufacturing Co.**—Wm. M. Goss was elected pres. to succeed Leavenworth P. Sperry (announced Oct. 1). . . . **Securities & Exchange Comm.**—Albert K. Scheidenhelm, 56, was appointed exec. dir. by SEC chrmn. J. Sinclair Armstrong, it was announced Oct. 23. . . . **Seeman Bros., Inc.**—J. Stanley Seeman was elected pres., it was reported Oct. 1, to succeed Sylvan L. Stix, who became chrmn. . . . **Standard Packaging Corp.**—R. Carl Chandler, 38, was elected chrmn., it was announced Sept. 28, to succeed Walter B. Sheehan. . . . **Standard Oil of California**—Ralph G. McIntyre was elected chrmn. of the subsidiary Standard Oil of Texas, it was reported Oct. 10, to succeed Gage Lund; H. K. Shaffer succeeded McIntyre as pres. of Standard of Texas. . . . **Street & Smith Publications, Inc.**—Arthur Z. Gray was elected pres. Sept. 5 to succeed the late Gerald H. Smith. . . . **This Week Magazine**—Wm. I. Nichols & John C. Sterling were appointed publisher & chrmn. respectively, it was announced Oct. 5; Nichols was to continue as ed.-in-chief. . . . **Tiffany & Co.**—Walter Hoving, Hoving Corp. pres., was elected chrmn. Sept. 14; Wm. T. Lusk, 52, was elected pres. Oct. 20 to succeed Louis de B. Moore, 65. . . . **United Dye & Chemical Corp.**—Alexander L. Guterma was elected chrmn. and V. D. Dardi pres. Sept. 6. . . . **Ventures, Ltd.**—Robt. B. Anderson, 45, former U.S. Asst. Defense Secy., was chosen pres. (announced Sept. 13) to succeed Theyer Lindsley, 72, who was to become chrmn. . . . **Western Ky. State College** (Bowling Green)—E. Kelly Thompson was chosen as pres. Oct. 17. . . . **Westinghouse Electric Corp.**—Gwilyn A. Price, pres., was elected also as chrmn. (reported Aug. 25). . . . **White Sewing Machine Corp.**—Vollmer W. Fries, 53, was elected chrmn. Oct. 5 to succeed A. S. Rodgers. . . . **World Publishing Co.**—Henry Doorly was elected chrmn. Aug. 23, was succeeded as pres. by W. E. Christenson.